

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES BUCHANAN,
President of the United States.

Your memorials are here anxious to call your attention to an important distinction, which you appear entirely to overlook. They readily concede that, in cases of no infrequent interference, one government may properly interfere with another. But they insist that, *de facto*, on a very low degree of evidence, without rigidly investigating its authority, or even considering its origin. For example, the government of Great Britain, when it interfered with the government of France, in the way of the Empire, and with the acquiescence and consent of the people, had no right to interfere with a government thus established. The British, as a *foreign* government, had no right to interfere with the government of France. But did it follow, because the government of Great Britain had no right to interfere with what was an undeniable usurpation in a foreign kingdom, that the government of the United States had no right, and were not bound to interfere with the usurpation of the Missouri Territory, a *domestic* usurpation from Missouri? In respect to France, there was reason enough why other nations, for purposes of national intercourse, should recognise its present government as an established government. But is not the same reason equally applicable to the usurpation of the land? Has not our government the right to authorize and regulate the government of its own Territory?

and have not fully sanctioned, your journalists would be present. Was there no law to be taken care of by preventing a well-known projected invasion of the political rights of the people of Kansas—no law to be taken care of by compelling the people to relinquish their territory—no law to be taken care of in respect to thievery, the robberies, the incendiarism, and the murders that were perpetrated—no law to be taken care of by punishing those who had been guilty of such crimes? Officials—no law to be taken care of in not appointing officials whose hands were red with innocent blood, or in removing bribed and perjured judges—no law to be taken care of by securing to the people of the Territory the right to elect their own representatives—no law guarded by an express law of Congress—the right “to make their own laws and elect their own rulers”—no law to be taken care of in giving to Congress information of the state of the Union, and especially in recommending measures for its relief. The Government afforded relief of the people of Kansas from the injustice, the oppression, and the barbarities to which they were subjected? Had, then, Great Britain any such laws to take care of as ours? Did England ever oppress her subjects? Were there any such laws in England? Empowered she to threaten them by usurpation, as those who rule our government—our President was bound to take care of in our

The memorists have dwelt on the error referred to above, as they regard it not merely on account of its fatal tendency, and the calamities which have actually resulted from it, but also because they are confident that the country, with the aid of your honest fellow-citizens, have overlooked one essential principle in assuming that the ruffian usurpation in Kansas is "an essential government." Be assured that they intend to withhold no trifling aid to the cause of justice and liberty. They believe, however, that many errors and misconceptions are compatible with the highest mental culture and intellectual ability.

Your memorials have spoken earnestly, because they deeply deplore the adoption of a principle which leads to misgovernment, and they are anxious to see government that which our fathers, by their wisdom, their prayers, and their blood, have given to

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

The Pulgas Rancho, California.—The General Land Office is about to issue a patent for the Pulgas rancho in California, which was finally confirmed to Maria de la Soledad Ortega de Arguello and others at the December term of 1855. This tract lies on the bay of San Francisco, between the San Mateo and San Francisco creeks. It contains an area of 35,240 47-100 acres. The confirmees get the following proportions: Maria de la Soledad Ortega de Arguello, one half; Jose Ramon Arguello, one fourth; Luis Antonio Arguello, one tenth; and S. M. Moses, three twentieths. The survey embraces two hundred and twenty-two courses, making it a very lengthy patent, covering thirteen sheets of parchment, exclusive of the transfer plates. These parties are the descendants of the original grantees under the Spanish government, the grant having already been confirmed to them by the Mexican government, and now by the Supreme Court of the United States.

About Nothing. The Daily News says that she had a warm and flattering reception. "Although not altogether the gay, witty, riant Beatrice 'that Shakespeare drew,' she bids fair to obtain a permanent footing on the metropolitan stage. Her features are of a pleasing expression, and her figure good, although inclining considerably to the *embonpoint*, and her acting is distinguished by considerable vivacity, coupled with an intimate acquaintance with the business of the stage. Still, the truth must be told, she is a little too mature and womanly for the part of Beatrice. Her features are not altogether in physical accord with the character that it is to be believed the author intended. There are many characters, however, in the high comedy in which her fine presence, great flow of animal spirits, and obvious stage experience, may be brought out with advantage. The impression she made in *Nothing* was, however, decidedly favorable; and at the end of one scene she was recalled and warmly applauded."

The New York Herald says: "It was thought that the recent trip of the American Engine Company No. 6 to Canada was for a more extensive excursion as it was possible for the New York City company to make, involving, as it did, an expenditure of over \$100,000. It was, however, besides the loss of time; but it seems the members of Columbia Engine Company No. 14 contemplate something far more extensive—nothing less, in fact, than a visit to Europe, which will take place probably during the ensuing spring. A meeting of the members of the company was held a few evenings since, and thirty-three of them expressed their willingness to go on the proposed excursion. The projects are sanguine that 100 firemen will be found for the trip. It is proposed to visit London, where the lions will be looked up; after which a flying trip will be made across the channel, and, if the Columbian feel good natured, they may wait until the Emperor and tender him their compliments. Next week 14 engine is to be sent to Philadelphia, where she is to be rebuilt and redecored, so as to do credit to the New York fire department in the Old World."

The notorious Plin White was arrested in New York on Monday, on a charge of having swindled a firm of brokers out of \$47,000, by exhibiting a certified check on the Suffolk Bank, Boston, for \$100,000, and by other fraudulent means.

THE CONNECTICUT CLERGYMEN AGAIN.

Now, we are not charging upon the learned Connecticut clergymen, who are concerned in bringing false charges against the President, the crimes of adultery, fornication, and seduction, but we are only illustrating, by example, the natural effect of their conduct and teachings upon society and upon themselves. But, even if their individual conduct is less flagrant, it is scarcely less excusable ; and the sooner they confine themselves to their appropriate duties, and leave the President to the proper discharge of his, the better it will be for themselves and others.

But the Journal of Commerce has so ably and appropriately discussed the merits of this last performance (which will be found in another part of the paper) of the reverend gentlemen of Connecticut, that we fully adopt its reasonings, and give the article to our readers.

As Kansas (continues the Argus) will shortly be admitted as a State, with a republican constitution, and one department of hypocritical howling be closed up, it will be well for the black republicans to look to Dacotah for a field of political enterprise. "Bleeding Dacotah and the rights of Sioux" will be as good a party cry as bleeding Kansas and negro franchise, which will be soon worn out.

We find the following in a late number of the New York Evangelist:

"Vermont, one of the most purely agricultural States in the Union, exhibits ad evidences of religious indifference. The annual report of the general convention in that State discloses the following fact, published in the Congregational (N. H.) Journal:

"More than 20,000 families in Vermont habitually neglect all public worship: only about one-fifth of the people in the average attend upon evangelical worship, and four-fifths of the inhabitants on each returning Lord's day are absent from the sanctuary. *What does this threaten?* Making all the allowance for the necessary absence of those who, in the Providence of God, cannot be present, there ought to be at least three-fifths instead of one-fifth of the people at public worship. Where, then, are the 150,000 souls that ought to be in the house of God every Sabbath? What are their thoughts and deeds on God's holy day?"

The Boston Courier has the following comments on the above:

"The New York Evangelist (a religious paper inclining to anti-slavery) ought not to ask: 'What do these things mean?' as if the reason were not perfectly obvious. That abolitionism would inevitably lead to such a sad result has been preached upon the house-tops. The Courier, with other conservative journals, has never been so unrelentingly entreating and warning upon the subject for a year past. Many of the clergy, with a sad result, surpassing their religious ministrations, have abandoned abolitionism in the pulpit, directly or indirectly; and out of the pulpit have too often set examples of partisanship to their people. Abolitionism is not religion; it is a doctrine, and a doctrine is an abstruse question. The human mind cannot be full of one engrossing conviction and find room for another. The consequence is that abolitionism in Vermont, and elsewhere, has excluded Christianity. The process of operation is—first, like warmth, then neglect of religious ordinances, then disbelief in the Christian Yoke. The result is adopting the spirit of the conversion, innocently asking, 'What did these things mean?'"

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Of the democratic nominee for governor the Pioneer says:

Of the candidates for representatives in Congress Messrs. G. L. Becker, W. W. Phelps, and James M. Cavanaugh, the Pioneer speaks in the warmest terms of commendation. Of the candidate for delegate to Congress the same paper has the following notice :

"The convention, since the opposition have done so, deemed it necessary to nominate a candidate for territorial delegate, and for this position placed in nomination William W. Kingsbury, of the north shore of Lake Superior. We confess to a peculiar feeling of gratification at this nomination. Mr. K. was one of the first white settlers on the shore; he is experienced and appreciates the difficulties and hardships attending the settlement of a new country, and if elected will, we believe, devote his energies to the accomplishment of whatever may be necessary for their welfare. Mr. Kingsbury is a thorough-going democrat; a gentleman of genial social qualities, and of great decision of character."

The following appears in the New Haven (Connecticut) Register of last Wednesday's issue. As the Register is published in the vicinage of the forty-odd philosophers and divines, its comments, in this instance, may not prove uninteresting to the general reader :

THE FORTY THIRK MEMORIALS AGAIN.—Some twenty-eight of the "forty-two memorials" to President Buchanan have been for the last fortnight in labor over what it was best to reply to the President's recent letter, and after a long and somewhat stormy discussion, the signing of the memorial was given to the Palladium bulletin-board. The event upon which the memorial was based, the President's having awaited reply last evening in a ponderous thesis upon government *de facto* and *de jure*, occupying four solid columns of the Palladium. It is reported that this prolixity was caused by the presence of Mr. Taylor, of Yale College. We haven't a doubt of the fact, and we are sure that that technical ability, with want of tact, and lack of "wordly wisdom," which ordinarily distinguishes one of the faculty of that venerable institution outside of the classroom, is doing in this case what it is wont to do in sympathy, or gain for its own ends, in the classroom. As for the one idea which distinguishes it throughout, that President Buchanan, the Executive of the country, is bound to Judge, before executing a law, to ask himself whether it was legitimately made or not, and whether or not it ought to be executed, and the territorial government of Kansas, and either give that Territory up—why, or recognise the mock government of Topeka—to any all the logic of the logicians.

ment. Nor are its positions maintained with the skill and spirit we should have expected from the array of names appended to it. The tone of the epistle is a very commendable improvement upon the "memorial," and indicates that the rebuke of the President has had a good effect. In fact, the general impression likely to be left on the mind of the public will be that there is a wonderful coming down from their originally-pugnacious position. The document is about as logical and interesting as some of the learned author's disquisitions on "Didactic Theology."

The Galveston News of the 17th says:

"After a series of heavy rains for ten days, weather has again cleared up since two days. Some fears are entertained that rain must have done severe injury to cotton; as far as accounts have been received, they show that extreme wet weather was confined to the coast. The prospect of the sugar crop in Brazoria county has further improved.

"Brazos river is reported in boating order; from Trinity we have not heard of a rise sufficient for moving steamers.

"The receipts of new cotton amount to about 900 bales and increasing deliveries are in prospect.

"We noticed some time since a report that an arrangement was being made between the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson Railroad Company and Mr. Vanderbilt for the purpose of opening a channel from this city to Virginia Point. We are now authorized to state that said company neither have nor will engage in any such enterprise, but that they have determined on building the bridge, and of this fact the public will soon be relieved of all doubt."

The Galveston *Civilian* publishes the vote for congressman in the eastern district. It sums up as follows: Reagan, (dem.) 15,056; Evans, (k. n.) 9,853. Majority for Reagan, 5,203.

The last Asheville (North Carolina) News cut and a long and interesting letter from the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman in relation to the Black Mountain and the explorations and measurements made of it at various times.

Mormonism in New York city has run out; the Mormon newspaper is dead; and when the congregation gathered in their meeting-house in Broome street on Monday they were told there would be no more Mormon preaching there.